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ESTABLISHED 1887

Ozone Peril Is Shocking Europeans Into Action

Amid Mounting Protest, EC Moves to Advance Chemical Ban to 1995

By Marise Simons
PARIS—Evidence of a threatened depletion of the Earth's protective layer of ozone...

A Debate on the Cost Of United Germany Expense of Reunification Spills Into Rest of Europe

By Erik Ipsen
LONDON—German reunification, once widely seen as an unalloyed plus for the economies of Germany's European partners...



A farewell Tuesday between two ex-Soviet troops near Vilnius as the pullout from Lithuania began.

Russian Units Caught Up In Republics' Ethnic Strife

By Michael Dobbs
MOSCOW—Russian troops on Tuesday found themselves the target of rising ethnic conflict in outlying regions of the former Soviet Union...

U.S. Parties on Uncertain Footing in New World Order

By E. J. Dionne Jr.
WASHINGTON—As elections loomed Tuesday in the largest set of presidential primaries so far this year...

Bush, Feeling the Pressure, Calls '90 Tax Rise an Error

By Ann Devroy
ROSEMONT, Ill.—President George Bush, attacked from New Hampshire to Georgia for breaking his 1988 tax pledge...



SILENCE OF THE LAMAS—A Buddhist monk, megaphone in hand, keeping a wary eye on proceedings as masked performers made their way out of Beijing's Lama Temple on Tuesday for a traditional ceremony intended to drive evil spirits out of the city.

At U.S. Mafia Trial, a Wise Guy's Recounting of a 'Piece of Work'

By David Von Drehle
NEW YORK—Salvatore Gravano, "Sammy Bull" to the fellas who befriended him and lived to tell about it, took the stand in federal court and became the highest-ranking mafioso ever to rat on the mob in public.

Kiosk Serbs on the March

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (Reuters)—The president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, said Tuesday night that Serbs were marching on Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital...

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and classifieds, including 'PEOPLE', 'LOW COST FLIGHTS', and 'CLASSIFIEDS'.

Habash Affair Leads U.S. Police Chiefs to Urge Congress to Stop Funding Interpol

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—U.S. police chiefs have assailed the international police organization Interpol, saying it bungled the case of the Palestinian terrorist leader Georges Habash, but Interpol's president accused the Americans on Tuesday of "total ignorance."

The National Association of Chiefs of Police, representing 11,000 of the 14,000 officers of command rank in the United States, urged Congress to cut off funds to Interpol.

The association's executive director, Gerald Aronberg, said Interpol was "a liability to effective law enforcement and a threat to the safety and privacy of citizens around the world."

Mr. Aronberg said in a letter submitted to the House subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights that Interpol knew that Mr. Habash was coming to Paris on Jan. 29 for medical treatment, yet withheld the information from the proper police authorities.

Mr. Habash is head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, believed responsible for a string of airline hijackings and other terrorist actions.

"This event points out that Interpol, as it is currently organized, is not a reliable law enforcement network," Mr. Aronberg wrote. "It can be too easily used by its officials to advance their own hidden political and/or financial agendas to the detriment of law enforcement goals and the safety of citizens."

Interpol headquarters in Lyon refused to discuss the case, or even to say how much it receives as a budget—believed to be about 25 million Swiss francs (\$16.6 million)—and what proportion the United States pays. The U.S. share in 1990 was about \$5.75 million, out of the cost of assigning officers to work with Interpol and providing office space and equipment to the United States.

A spokesman said the organization had no responsibility to inform the public.

But the organization's president, Ivan Barbot, appeared to contradict the spokesman when he accused the U.S. police chiefs of "total ignorance" about Interpol's workings.

"Interpol files contain only information of a

criminal nature sent by member states," said Mr. Barbot, who is attached to the office of the French prime minister and is a former director general of the national police.

"None of the 158-member countries, including the United States, had sent such documents concerning Habash."

"Such statements, coming from police officers, demonstrate deep ignorance of the conditions of Habash's arrival in France, his brief stay and his departure. They also demonstrate total ignorance of the role of Interpol, which is not an intelligence-gathering body, but a judicial organization of cooperation between criminal police forces."

An Interpol official suggested privately that

the association of police chiefs was made up of country sheriffs who did not understand international realities.

A spokesman for the organization, Paul Abbott, strongly denied this, saying the association comprises many officers in big cities who are up against international crime every day and have never found much use for Interpol.

The association last year conducted a poll of police chiefs in which 95 percent replied that Interpol had never been of any use.

In charges made in November and repeated this week, Mr. Aronberg said Interpol placed the lives of American policemen directly at risk because of "severe problems of internal corruption particularly in the area of drug trafficking."

Asked what evidence there was to support this, Mr. Abbott replied, "Hoek, I'm looking at a picture of Kendall pinning a medal of honor on the chest of Manuel Noriega." He was referring to the Interpol secretary-general, Raymond Kendall.

Interpol honored Mr. Noriega before his arrest for his help in combatting drug trafficking.

Mr. Aronberg criticized what he said was Interpol's "complete lack of accountability." Mr. Abbott said the association had on several occasions written to the organization and to its National Central Bureau in the United States seeking answers to its misgivings. But either these letters had been ignored, or the responses were unsatisfactory.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Charismatic Trend Drawing Catholics

The charismatic movement is gaining among American Roman Catholics. The New York Times reports. The National Service Committee for the Charismatic Renewal, based near Washington, estimates that about 10 million of the 55 million Catholics in the United States have participated in charismatic prayer services or retreats.

The movement is "part pep rally, part big-test revival," The Times says. It offers more participation to members of the congregation than traditional Catholicism and includes healing, witnessing and glossolalia, or speaking in tongues. It appeals especially to Hispanic Catholics, who say they find it warmer, more inviting and intimate than the traditional Mass. It also counters the evangelical fervor of Protestant groups that seek Hispanic converts.

"It's not for everyone," said Joseph G. Zwilling, a spokesman for the archdiocese of New York. But ever since Pope John Paul II met with leaders of the charismatic movement from around the world in 1981, in a gesture widely seen as acceptance of the movement, charismatic and traditional Catholicism have managed to co-exist.

Short Takes

Who's the phone call for? It's possible to tell with a new service offered by a growing number of telephone companies. The subscriber's single line is electronically split into three lines, each



MAGIC LAUGHTER — Earvin (Magic) Johnson and Senator Edward M. Kennedy laughing as Larry Bird, the Boston Celtics player and longtime friend and rival of Mr. Johnson, spoke at an event on AIDS awareness and prevention at a Boston high school.

with a different number and a characteristic ring. For example, one number, with a short and a long ring, can be given to friends and relatives; a second number, with a long and a short ring, to business associates; and a third number, with three short rings, to the friends of one's children.

A woman taking a steam bath next to a volcanic steam vent in Hawaii was killed when she slipped in mud and fell 20 feet (6 meters) down the gap into the scalding heat. A male companion managed to break his fall after dropping 2 1/2 feet and clambered out to safety. The body of Elizabeth Ann Matsch, 24, of Boulder,

Colorado, was brought to the surface.

Are electronic video games crowding the traditional pinball machine out of the market? Not at all, says a spokesman for WMS Industries, the biggest U.S. manufacturer of both pinball and video games under the brand names of Williams and Bally. He said sales of pinball machines, with the bouncing silver ball and the hazardous tilt, have increased more than 20 percent in the past two years. Video games tend to appeal to players from nine to 16 years old, the spokesman said, while pinball wizards tend to be older teenagers and adults.

Show Was Not Magic, A Lawsuit Contends

A Florida lawyer named Mark Bogen is suing a magician, one David Copperfield, for more than \$1 million, contending that the performer subjected his audience to the aggravation of producing a television program rather than giving them the uninterrupted stage show for which they had paid \$20 to \$27 a ticket.

The magician said, "You can never please everybody." He added, "Most people love the idea of being part of a television show." Mr. Bogen's suit said that to

facilitate television production, the performance, in Fort Lauderdale, was continually stopped and started; many people were moved from their assigned seats; Mr. Copperfield more than once performed the same magic tricks, and he and his assistants continually asked the audience to applaud, laugh, stand up or sit down.

Mr. Copperfield said that "ninety-nine percent or more" of the audience "loved the show." "Unfortunately," he said, "we live in a society where we have a right to sue over everyone and everything."

Arthur Higbee

Tsongas Makes Name for Self In Any and All Pronunciations

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Never mind character flaws. Is America ready for a president with a peculiar consonant cluster?

When Paul E. Tsongas was a little boy, he hated it when other kids made fun of his name, and he dreamed that, someday, his consonants would be reversed.

"I thought when I got old enough, I'd change my name to Stone and have a really American name," he said. He never told his parents. "I would have been thrown out of my home."

He settled for making the "t" silent, and pronouncing his name Sahn-gas, which he thought would be simpler than the Greek pronunciation used by his grandfather and father.

Although his aides say the proper Greek pronunciation is Chungus, he says it is simply the precise use of both consonants. "Like isetse fly," he said, suddenly sounding like a snake in a boiling tea kettle.

Until now, the main apothecosis of silent consonances has been Fsmith of P. G. Wodehouse's comic novel "Leave It to Fsmith."

Fsmith changed his name to be different, but then people kept mistaking his name for Fasmith, and he would have to explain "the p is silent, as in phish."

The comedians have been enjoying the notion of another Greek politician with a funny name for months. As Johnny Carson put it, "What is his campaign slogan going to be: 'Paul Tsongas, rhymes with Fungus?'"

And Dave Barry alerted readers of his column that Paul E. Tsongas could be rearranged to spell "Gascous Plant" or "A Tulsa Sponge."

But they probably cannot say anything that Mr. Tsongas has not already heard as he travels the country, often in regions where ethnic names are sparse. From Tango to Simus to Zonker to Sixpence, he has heard it all. An opponent in his 1976 House race dubbed him "Tax-on-gas."

When Mr. Tsongas calls room service, and a polite employee checks the computer to greet him with his name, he says he is greeted with "Good morning, Mr. —gulp."

One of the Democrat's Southern supporters, Charles Poag, an Atlanta legislator, pronounced the candidate's name Tomsil, Tang, and Tong in a single interview last week. And on Monday, the candidate introduced reporters to a 13-year-old named Jenny Apel, an eighth grader at St. Mathias School in Lan-

ham, Maryland, who was planning to play Mr. Tsongas in a mock debate at her school.

"I am going to be the representative for Paul Tsongas," she said, beaming proudly.

Even old acquaintances get it wrong. Mr. Tsongas noted that his former neighbor in Washington, Jim Lehrer, pronounced his name Zongas all through a PBS debate. But he does not bother to correct anyone.

"There are a lot of things in life to worry about, but that's not one of them," he said Monday in College Park, Maryland, as he rode to the University of Maryland pool to swim his laps. "I not only don't enunciate my name, I don't enunciate most of the English language."

His campaign adviser, Ed Jesser, complains that it is hard to attract a lot of support because people who want more information about the campaign "keep looking us up under 's' or 'z'."

Mr. Tsongas, however, credits his double consonant with getting him elected to both the House and the Senate.

His first campaign commercial when he ran for Congress in 1974 was a radio advertisement, which asked Massachusetts citizens, "How do you spell 'Tsongas'?" and featured unscripted comments like "T-O-G, no, oo, no!" "T-N-G, oo, oo, oo!" and "Oh, boy!"

In the 1978 race for the Senate, he did the commercial again on television, ending with a young boy with the scrunched face of deep thought who declared the correct pronunciation to be "Tickets." When people called out "Hey, Tickets!" at parades and rallies, Mr. Tsongas knew the commercial had worked.

He said he would like to keep up the tradition and do a similar commercial for the presidential race.

The signs popping up at campaign stops are already picking up on the silent "t" theme: "Tsoutherns for Tsongas," "TsSeattle for Tsongas" and "Tcitizens for Tsongas."

Some press accounts have mentioned "The Tsongas Tsunami" and the candidate got one T-shirt with the legend "Tsupperman."

Last month, when Mr. Tsongas made his first trip to Georgia, the front page of The Atlanta Journal featured a quote from Lieutenant Governor Pierre Howard: "Tsongas is not Greek for Bubba."

Of course, the name Tsongas is simple compared with the candidate's middle name, taken from his father, Efthimios. "It's a better middle name than Herbert Walker," said Mr. Jesser.

POLITICS: Primaries Find the 2 Parties Nearing Nervous Breakdowns

(Continued from page 1) on racial issues, because he knows Mr. Buchanan will always be able to outflank him on the right and since he may need those issues himself.

Mr. Bush, who has often been underestimated, may yet short-circuit Mr. Buchanan's challenge and have plenty of time to get his campaign together for the fall. But Mr. Buchanan's ability to force the Bush forces to resort to sharp attack advertising suggests just how fragile the Bush coalition may be. The can-do spirit embodied by Mr. Bush's boldness in prosecuting the Gulf War now seems but a distant memory.

The good news for the Republicans is the phenomenally uncertain

Democratic contest — and the Democrats' own confusion in offering a coherent alternative to Mr. Bush.

At the very point when Democrats in Congress felt they had come up with a powerful issue against Mr. Bush — tax fairness and tax cuts for the middle class — along came Paul E. Tsongas, former U.S. senator from Massachusetts, to ridicule the very heart of the Democratic plan.

Indeed, Mr. Tsongas's very strategy, to move right on economic while holding to a stoutly liberal line on social issues, contradicts the formula many other Democrats saw as essential to victory.

Mr. Tsongas's central theme, that the Democrats have been in-

sufficiently pro-business, infuriates pro-labor liberals like Mr. Faux, who see Mr. Tsongas's mixture of social liberalism and economic conservatism as little different from the philosophies of Jimmy Carter and Michael S. Dukakis. The mixture, says Mr. Faux, is unappealing to disaffected, lower-middle-class "Reagan Democrats" who now seem to be giving Mr. Buchanan a hearing.

Governor Bill Clinton's appeal — populism on economics mixed with a moderation on social issues — is the inverse of the Tsongas approach. But the Arkansas message has been badly muffled by his need to defend himself against news reports about his draft record and his personal life.

Mr. Clinton had hoped that he would be the challenger of orthodoxes. His advertisements for the Tuesday primaries declared him "the only candidate challenging the failed policies of both parties."

Instead, Mr. Tsongas surged forward as the candidate embodying "the new." To his supporters, he embodies both the antithesis of the Reagan Era — unselfish and serious — and the alternative to an older-style of liberalism.

Among the Democrats, Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, has been the most explicit in using the end of the Cold War as a central campaign theme.

But Senator Kerrey's candidacy has made little headway. Nor is the campaign of Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa, a factor. Mr. Faux argues, in tilting the Democratic argument to the right.

■ Americans Frustrated
Americans enter the busiest stretch of the primary season in a frustrated mood, dissatisfied with Mr. Bush but overwhelmingly con-

vinced that none of the candidates for president really understand their lives. The New York Times reported from Atlanta.

According to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll, Mr. Bush's approval rating stands at 40 percent, a low for him.

There are many signs of public anxiety over the economy and the president's response to it. Still, the Democratic alternatives to Mr. Bush remain murky and ill-defined for most Americans, according to the telephone survey of 1,673 adults, conducted Wednesday through Sunday.

Mr. Clinton, with the support of 28 percent of the likely Democratic voters, and Mr. Tsongas, with the backing of 19 percent, were at the front of the pack in the struggle for the nomination.

About 52 percent of the Democrats said they were not satisfied with the candidates and wished someone else would enter the race.

Americans give an unnamed, idealized Democratic president the edge over Mr. Bush in a number of areas.

But between the idea of a Democratic president and the reality of the candidates falls a considerable shadow. A majority of Americans said they still did not have an opinion about most Democratic candidates.

When offered a head-to-head choice, Mr. Bush beats Mr. Clinton by 50 percent to 40 percent, Mr. Tsongas by 49 percent to 39 percent, and Senator Kerrey by 32 percent to 35 percent.

Made in U.S.A.: Senator Hollings Lists Atom Bomb

The Associated Press

HARTSVILLE, South Carolina — Senator Ernest F. Hollings responded to a Japanese official's recent remarks that American workers were lazy and illiterate with a joke about which country made the atomic bomb.

While praising the productivity of American workers as he toured the Roller Bearing Company of America plant on Monday, Mr. Hollings responded to Japanese criticism by telling workers: "You should draw a mushroom cloud and put underneath it, 'Made in America by lazy and illiterate Americans and tested in Japan.'"

An aide to the South Carolina Democrat said later that the senator's comment was a joke and an "appropriate metaphor" in view of the U.S.-Japan trade war.

"The senator was simply making a joke," the aide, Andy Brack, said. "He's a great admirer of the Japanese work ethic, and he said the way that they're doing business over there is smart."

The comment was "an appropriate metaphor for the fellow who said American workers were lazy and illiterate," Mr. Brack said.

The comment by Mr. Hollings drew applause from the Roller Bearing workers.

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China Applauds Bush's Veto of Trade Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's foreign trade ministry praised President George Bush on Tuesday for vetoing a bill that would have attached conditions to renewal of favorable trade status for Beijing.

"President Bush's sensible attitude of giving most-favored-nation status to China with no conditions is appreciated," said a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

"We believe it was a very wise decision which will be of great help to the future development of Sino-U.S. relations," he added.

Last week, the Senate voted, 59 to 39, to require China to improve its human-rights policies and curb its exports of nuclear and missile technology in order to qualify for renewal of its most-favored-nation trade benefits.

But the vote was short of the

two-thirds of the 100-member Senate needed to override a presidential veto. Mr. Bush vetoed the bill on Monday, saying he shared its goals but not the method for achieving them.

He said that giving Chinese leaders an ultimatum would weaken Beijing's ties with the West and

result in further repression. Mr. Bush stuck with his policy of patience with China's hard-line leaders, saying the United States should work for change in China through dialogue and diplomacy.

The House approved the bill by a 409-to-21 vote in November. (AP, Reuters, LAT)

BUSH: He Regrets Raising Taxes

(Continued from page 1)

Bush said, "And I had to do it, and I regret it and I regret it."

Tuesday, in remarks on the South Lawn of the White House before going on to Illinois to address the National Association of Evangelicals, Mr. Bush put his admission in the context of asserting that he would make no more compromises with Congress, considering what the 1990 pact produced.

"I thought that one compromise," he said, "would result in no more tax increases. I thought it would result in total control of domestic spending, and now we see Congress talking about raising taxes again."

That, he said, was why the 1990 agreement was "a mistake." Mr. Bush was asked why he had

had a change of heart now, heading into a dozen primaries and with two disaffirming primary results — New Hampshire and South Dakota — behind him. The president avoided the question, but White House officials said he had been urged on by campaign advisers, including both the campaign chairman, Robert Teeter, and, to some extent, his eldest son, George W. Bush, who has long served as a senior political adviser to his father.

In Illinois, Mr. Bush avoided the tax issue, concentrating on social issues and reminding the audience that he has six times vetoed legislation that would have permitted federal funding of abortions. New legislation in Congress to prevent Congress from limiting abortion "will not become law long as I am president," he said.

700 Are Trapped After Explosion At Turkish Mine

Reuters

ANKARA — Up to 700 miners were feared trapped after an explosion ripped through a Turkish coal mine, officials said on Tuesday.

At least three miners were known to have been killed and 38 injured in the blast, in northwest Turkey.

State Minister Omer Barutcu told the Anatolian news agency that 600 to 700 miners were believed working on three levels when a methane gas blast ripped through the Incirharmani mine. The agency said the blast had cut communication lines and smashed ventilation shafts there and at a second mine, Ihsaniye.

Incirharmani is one of several state-run pits in the Black Sea coal area of Zonguldak, about 265 kilometers (165 miles) northwest of Ankara. Miners have protested in the past about inadequate safety measures and outdated equipment.

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Tibet Won't Go Away

Denied basic freedoms at home, exiled Tibetans have now turned to the United Nations Human Rights Commission for support against China's repression.

Incentive for Saddam

Saddam Hussein now provokes a new showdown with the United Nations. He refuses to cooperate in destroying Scud missile plants and other weapons facilities covered by the Gulf War cease-fire resolution.

East Timor, Continued

Last fall Indonesia was trying to work out a first visit to East Timor by a Portuguese parliamentary delegation so that, it hoped, Portugal would finally renounce itself to loss of its South Pacific backwater.

Asian-American Facts

Asian-Americans suffer from two equally unfair stereotypes. They are considered a "model minority," industrious and resourceful. They are also seen as insular and threatening — and not quite American.

Correction

The New York Times says: A New York Times editorial on this page yesterday, "Women Are the Key," erred in asserting that more girls than boys are born.

Let's Get Off the Road to Nuclear War in South Asia

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — Neither India nor Pakistan wants another war, but the danger of a fourth South Asian conflict is growing as the four-year-old insurgency in Kashmir steadily intensifies.

of the Kashmir issue, including the recent clashes between Kashmiris and Pakistani troops, lies in the split between Kashmiri Islamic fundamentalist groups favoring accession to Pakistan and the more popular Liberation Front, which represents the long-standing aspiration of Kashmir Valley Muslims for autonomy within India and is now advocating full independence.

The only realistic way left for India is to accept meaningful autonomy for Kashmir as part of a broader decentralization.

consistently opposed the idea of an independent Kashmir, calling for a United Nations plebiscite that would give Kashmiris a choice limited to joining India or Pakistan.

Urgent Task for de Klerk: Shore Up His Power Base

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — Can any one ride the tiger of reform on this scale and survive? The similarities between Frederick W. de Klerk and Mikhail Gorbachev are disturbing.

With that gone, the party's relatively moderate wing of constitutionalists, who do not want to resort to insurrectionary violence, will argue for presenting the party's case for racial partition to the national constitutional convention, which is now boycotting.

The South African economy is in its deepest recession since the Great Depression. Unemployment has risen to 43 percent of the economically active population.

He must explain why he, a politician with a right-wing image himself who built his career preaching the apartheid cause, filling his people's heads with nightmare fears of what the alternative would mean to them, suddenly changed when he became president in 1989 and began leading them toward that alternative.

At America's distance, it is easy enough both to forget about East Timor and to raise calls for its self-determination. Something of an Asian success story, Indonesia gets little foreign aid of the sort that might be used as leverage.

He must explain why he, a politician with a right-wing image himself who built his career preaching the apartheid cause, filling his people's heads with nightmare fears of what the alternative would mean to them, suddenly changed when he became president in 1989 and began leading them toward that alternative.

Mr. de Klerk can paint a doomsday scenario of the consequences of a Treumicht attempt to turn the clock back to apartheid — worse-than-ever

same technique today in trying to break down opposition to rice liberalization, when they tell audiences of farmers that Japanese consumers will always prefer Japanese rice.

The War of Words Is Turning Ugly

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The U.S.-Japanese war of words is really turning ugly. Consider the fuss over Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's alleged attack on the American work ethic.

same technique today in trying to break down opposition to rice liberalization, when they tell audiences of farmers that Japanese consumers will always prefer Japanese rice.

What goes on here? We are being reminded of nonsense how then Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone supposedly said unkind things six years ago about the intelligence of minorities in the United States (he was in fact talking about education levels).

same technique today in trying to break down opposition to rice liberalization, when they tell audiences of farmers that Japanese consumers will always prefer Japanese rice.

Until recently there was an enormous reservoir of Japanese goodwill for the United States. Mr. Miyazawa's daughter married a senior State Department official. Most top Lib-

same technique today in trying to break down opposition to rice liberalization, when they tell audiences of farmers that Japanese consumers will always prefer Japanese rice.

is a recent implant, claiming dedicated but limited support. Long before their current struggle against integration with Hindu-majority India, the Kashmir Valley Muslims resisted incorporation by Muslim rulers, notably the Mogul Emperor Akbar in 1586 and Ahmad Shah of Afghanistan two centuries later.

India granted nominal autonomy to its sector of Kashmir in 1950 under a special constitutional provision, but promptly nullified that provision in practice. Kashmiri leaders who have tried to exercise autonomy have been jailed or replaced by corrupt opportunists willing to accept Indian dictation.

As the first step toward a solution of the Kashmir dispute, India would have to split the state, integrating most of Jammu and Ladakh with the Indian Union while giving special status to the Indian state in which the valley would be united with the sizable Muslim pockets in Jammu and Ladakh.

duce their forces in specified circumstances. Islamabad would terminate its support for insurgents in the valley. The present Kashmir cease-fire line would become an international border.

Such a settlement, accompanied by large-scale economic inputs, would be acceptable to many Liberation Front leaders and to a growing number of war-weary Kashmiris who see no light at the end of the tunnel. At present, however, India is pursuing a self-defeating policy of seeking to crush the insurgency militarily before pursuing a political solution.

The writer is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is a former South Asia bureau chief of The Washington Post, to which he contributed this comment.



has veered sharply off course without adequate explanation, leaving them milling about like lost sheep. Reform and the negotiations are going well in South Africa — better than anyone dared hope.

soberly well, and there is an encouraging degree of convergence between it and the government on the basic principles of a post-apartheid constitution. Mr. de Klerk's failure to secure his own power base threatens to wreck everything.

Economic Stability Is Crucial

By Robert H. Phinny

PALM SPRINGS, California — Listening to Nelson Mandela and Frederick de Klerk, one gets the sense that negotiations toward a new South African Constitution are moving swiftly.

negotiations. If the fundamental wishes of whites are not recognized, a peaceful transition appears unlikely. Economic stability is of paramount importance in a post-apartheid South Africa; more than 40 percent of the population is now jobless.

The ANC traditionally leans to the left, with close ties to the South African Communist Party, while Inkatha supports a free-market system. Chris Ham, a leader of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, has said that both groups would launch mass protests if an interim government were not in place within six months.

What gives the economic build-up of a post-apartheid society its particularity? Kaffirism coloring is the nature of its likely development. It is rumored that Chris Ham could replace Nelson Mandela as head of the ANC. Would-be investors will carefully watch developments — particularly the prospect of strong Communist Party influence over the ANC.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Protecting Jobs

NEW YORK — The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Rev. Warren, of Holy Trinity Church, is that he is not to be sent back to England. It was claimed that he was a laborer imported under contract, and that he should therefore be sent back, and the wardens and vestry of the church should be fined for violating the law.

times when you rest they are so impatient, so restive, like all thoroughbreds. But when the signal for the attack is given nothing can stop their spirit dash. It is well that they should know it is to them and to the Allied soldiers that Humanity will owe its liberation. We shall arrive at a lasting peace only by war; at justice and liberty only by total victory."

1917: Restive Warriors

PARIS — Mr. Lloyd George has accorded an interview to the *Paris Post*. He pays tribute to French warriors: "I know them so well. Some-

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The German-occupied Paris area was the target of British bombs for the first time last night [March 3] when the Royal Air Force attacked the Renault motor works at Billancourt, on the outskirts of the city. The announcement of the raid was made by the Air Ministry early today. The British bombs fell at Neuilly, Boulogne-sur-Seine and Billancourt, on the western outskirts of Paris, a Vichy announcement declared. The reaction to the British bombing of the famed city is eagerly awaited here.

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كنا من الصحف

Faces by Hollywood, Words by Berlin

By Marc Fisher, Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Christian Brueckner, a bearded, austere-looking German intellectual, is Robert De Niro, Warren Beatty, Peter Fonda and Robert Redford.

Lutz Riedel, a tall, elegant fellow with a sweeping shock of salt-and-pepper hair, is Richard Gere.

OFFSTAGE

Timothy Dalton and even Ronald Reagan.

Suzanne Bonasiewicz, a plain, shy sort with a pale complexion and a bit too much weight, is Kelly McGillis and Sissy Spacek.

Brueckner, Riedel and Bonasiewicz are dubbers, the German voices of Hollywood stars. Virtually all of Germany's most popular films are Hollywood productions.

But even when done with technical skill, where actors' lips move or less match the sound you hear, German dubbing is absurd.

Or "Driving Miss Daisy" with Jessica Tandy and Morgan Freeman speaking the German equivalent of the King's English — no accent, no drawl, no charm.

That's how Germans see American movies. And still they go in droves — despite dubbing, despite having to sit through a half-hour of commercials before the feature starts, despite a jarring pause in the middle of the movie to give the theater 15 minutes to sell more candy.



Michael Auer/IST

"The people are used to this," says Joachim Kuester, manager of Berliner Synchron, one of Germany's largest dubbing studios. "It's comfortable for them."

Riedel has another explanation. "It began in the Third Reich," he said. "Before that, we used subtitles. But the Nazis, out of nationalism, insisted on dubbing. The system was supposed to encourage good Germans to believe that anything worth seeing was — or at least appeared to be — German."

De Niro, Beatty and Redford have never heard of Christian Brueckner. Neither have German audiences. Unknown, unappreciated, dubbers toil in dark studios, where they stand at lecterns, reading lines from a loose-leaf binder, glancing up at a screen where they watch big stars mouthing different words. They get no credit.

A dubber's career is determined as much by the success of some American actors as by the German's own skills. Bonasiewicz, for example, started doing Spacek's voice in the 1977 film "3 Women." For 15 years, she has continued as the German Spacek.

"I don't try to do her voice," Bonasiewicz says. "I try to do it the way I would as an actress."

BRUECKNER is a rainy in dubbing. His De Niro is a remarkable imitation of the real thing, complete with swallowed syllables and street-smart intonation. Brueckner's own voice is a studious, sonorous actorly rumble, but having done De Niro ever since "Taxi Driver," he has mastered the sounds.

"I do Beatty in a clear and elegant voice, but with De Niro, I'm more gravelly," he says. "I try more to stir the lines."

It is possible to make a living dubbing — a lead role that takes four days to tape can mean a fee of several thousand dollars — but few actors devote their careers to the anonymous work. Brueckner, like many dubbers, also acts on stage, and on radio and television.

Riedel's voice is occasionally recognized at restaurants or in airports, and he was once invited to appear at a German James Bond fan club convention. But like most

dubbers, he has never met the actors he plays.

Berlin studios sometimes try to get American stars attending the city's annual film festival to come out and meet their German counterparts. The invitations are nearly always declined. "They don't like the idea of someone 'stealing' their voices," says Riedel.

Thanks to the language's complex sentence structure and unfathomably long words, a German sentence can be half again as long as its English equivalent. So dubbing writers must edit scripts savagely and smartly. Even then, actors often have to speed through their lines at almost incomprehensible rates to squeeze the words into the available mouth movements.

Riedel, who also edits scripts into German, routinely has to make up plays on words that try to approximate the original meaning. In the cartoon-like action feature "Who Framed Roger Rabbit," Eddie Valiant sends his girlfriend to check the probate records.

"Ah, my uncle had probate," Roger says. "He had to stay in bed and drink lots of water."

"Prostate" in German is Prostata. So far, so good. But "probate" is Erbschein. Not funny.

"I didn't know what to do," Riedel says. "I sat there for an hour. Finally, I found something close. I did a word play on *inspizieren* [inspect] and *inspizieren* [inflect]."

IN the German edition of "Rain Man," Dustin Hoffman's halting, garbled rendition of the effects of autism is played by a dubber reading lines in a clear, smooth German of the highest order.

"We did it as well as we could," says Kuester. "We have no parakeets here."

German dubbing executives and directors say audiences will not accept anything but "stage German," a crystal-clear, lovingly tendered form of the language that is marvelous for Shakespeare and Brecht, but seems odd coming out of the mouths of Eddie Murphy and Sylvester Stallone.

It would be "ethnically wrong" to replace American dialects with their German equivalents when dubbing, Kuester says.

"That's the limitation of the form," Riedel says.

The results range from the comically bad to the simply distracting. In "Paris, Texas" — made, ironically enough, in English by a German director, Wim Wenders — a crucial joke involves the fact that a main character's wife is from Paris, Texas, while his daughter-in-law is from Paris, France. But in the German version, the French woman speaks the same unaccented German as the drawing Texans do.

Germanians say the dubbed version is almost impossible to figure out.



Margherita Buy in Carlo Verdone's "Maledetto il Giorno Che T'Ho Incontrato."

Italy's Muse for Minimalists

Margherita Buy Is an Actress of Eloquent Silences

By Ken Shulman

LORENCE — Margherita Buy is not entirely unlike the rickety, reeling, chronically ill-at-ease young women she personifies on the screen. Her face betrays the pain that intelligence often inflicts on the overly sensitive. She smokes obsessively. Her eyes dance from side to side and her jaw muscles ripple.

Yet unlike the disoriented characters she has played, the 28-year-old Roman actress — whose latest film is one of Italy's top box-office draws — has a clear sense of where she is and where she would like to stay professionally.

"I come from a different kind of cinema, from small productions, first films made by young directors who are fighting to be heard," she says. "I need to work from life, in films that can stir up powerful feelings, that can provoke hate, or love, or shame. I'm happy with 'Maledetto.' But now I'd like to go back to something closer to my own sensibilities." She was referring to Carlo Verdone's "Maledetto il Giorno Che T'Ho Incontrato" (Curse the Day I Met You), her most recent film.

Buy is the most expressive — and least known outside Italy — of a new generation of Italian actresses. Although trained for the stage, she conveys more with silences than with words. At her best, she fuses the passion of a silent-film star with the composure of a 14th-century Italian madonna.

"I admire Margherita for having exposed the part of her that is subtle and precarious, and for having transformed it into a style," says Nino Rizzani, who gave Buy her first part in his first film, "La Seconda Notte" (The Second Night, 1986).

"She was an entirely new face, full of tenderness. She was intelligent, competent. And she had this inner rage to express herself."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

LONDON THEATER

Born-Again 'Uncle Vanya' Is Breathtaking

By Sheridan Morley, International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The case against the National Theatre producing another "Uncle Vanya" must have seemed a strong one: not only has it been the most overproduced (in all senses) of Chekhov's last few London years, but it is the play which more than any other, in the 1963 Olivier/Rodriguez staging, defined the initial greatness of the company, and defied challenge for almost 30 years on their territory.

All praise therefore to Sean Mathias, a young director and dramatist who has assembled an immensely starry cast and then persuaded them, on the National's studio stage at the Cottesloe, to play "Vanya" as never before. From Antony Sher's first entrance as a sweaty, neurotic, environment-campaigning Astrov, it is clear that all Chekhov's characters have been taken back to the drawing-board and reconsidered in the light

of what we now know of Russia at the turn of the century.

Pam Gems's adaptation has itself been reworked in rehearsals attended by Russian scholars over a period of several months. Rehearsals for it began well before Christmas, as a series of textual debates, and have progressed to this fully-fledged staging, dominated by the balancing act of Sher's intense Astrov and Ian McKellen's vaguely professorial Vanya, only inspired to passion when his life's work is threatened by Serebryakov's cavalier decision to sell Vanya's family estate from beneath his very feet.

The result of all this research has been that "Uncle Vanya" now seems to be a new play, or at least one newly discovered. We are no longer dealing with a twilight-of-empire piece, nor yet a two-character struggle between Astrov and Vanya for the love of Yelena or the sympathy of the audience.

Eric Porter's blistering, teach-reous Professor, Janet McTeer's Yelena, not so much languid as deep-frozen, and Lesley Sharp's

hopelessly lovelorn Sonya all have an equal claim to our attention here, but what is most intriguing about Sher and McKellen is the way in which they redefine their own characteristics, Sir Ian becoming woolly and Sher becoming sharper as they examine the depths of their own despair.

THE dramatist Ron Hutchinson is a child of Ulster who now lives as a screenwriter in Los Angeles. It is difficult, therefore, not to find something autobiographical in his new play "Pygmalion in the Rain" at the Royal Court, which centers on the internal debate in the mind of a Northern Irish police photographer trying to decide whether or not to start a new life in Florida far from the religious and political agonies of his homeland.

But Hutchinson's play is more complex than that. It starts with a Belfast murder of the present day, and swiftly moves back to 1871 and an unsolved crime involving the servant-girl of one of the modern city's first fathers.

It soon becomes clear that what is on trial here is Belfast itself. Hutchinson brings together his Victorians and his latter-day policemen in an attempt to sort out whether anything can ever be done about the domestic and political violence of the city, or whether the only possible personal solution is to catch the nearest boat or plane west or east.

Like all such allegories, "Pygmalion in the Rain" tends to disappear up its own uncertainties, but Hutchinson is a powerful writer whose "Rat in the Skull" was arguably the first major play to emerge from the current Ulster troubles, and along the way here we stumble into some powerful confrontations involving both the Victorian secret establishment (whose alibi for killing was the building of Belfast) and the contemporary, tortured peace-keepers (whose alibi is the destruction of Belfast).

The parallels are variable, and Hutchinson is all too often uncertain whether he is writing a period woodcut or a modern morality play. But Eoin O'Callaghan's staging draws some very strong perfor-

mances, not least from Ian McElhinney's policeman, forever halfway to the airport and Florida but trapped by the views over his shoulder of his homeland and those who feel the urge to cry for it.

We expect, largely because of O'Casey, too much of our Irish dramatists of the Troubles, but just as the politics are no longer as clear-cut as they were in 1916, so the dramas need to take account of an infinitely more confused no-win situation on all sides.

'Ruy Blas': It's All in the Family

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss, International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Bouffes du Nord, once a neighborhood music hall and now the revered showroom of Peter Brook's experiments, has a new hit. Its latest offering is a reprise of "Ruy Blas" so adroit that its premiere audience welcomed it with thunderous appreciation.

Georges Wilson, the actor and director, has taken Victor Hugo's 1838 war-horse from its stable to supply his rising son, Lambert, with the grand role of the lowborn lackey of pure heart whose courage wins the love of the young bride of Philip IV of Spain.

Wilson's fit is not unknown to stage, screen and television. Not long ago he expanded his activities to include a concert of popular music, singing songs of Stephen Sondheim and others at the Casino de Paris, but it is only now at the Bouffes du Nord that he has been cast as a leading player. Gifted in voice, appearance and gesture, he displays his mettle as an actor of star quality.

Georges Wilson suggests Hugo's version of the 17th-century Madrid with subtle skill, creating the palace as a dark nest of intrigue where much takes place by candlelight and a sense of fate stalks. The period costuming is rich, but glitzy tableaux are absent.

THE casting could not be better. Florence Darel as the young restless queen has radiance and an appealing voice. Elicene Chion as the out-of-office Don César de Bazan, who has been reduced to rags and beggary and laughs away his misfortunes, is an amusing rogue. Jean-Cloude Drouot scores strongly as the villain. Jacques Marchand is hilarious as the tipsy messenger, as is Georges Riquier as the preposterous guardian of the queen.

Francis Huster is infatigating today's French youngsters as Gérard Philippe did the girls and boys of a generation ago. Last year he gave a solo show, acting all the characters in his adaptation of Albert Camus's novel "The Plague." Earlier this



Lambert Wilson in his father's "Ruy Blas" staging.

season he impersonated Gustav Mahler, the composer and conductor. Now he has unveiled his production of "Le Misanthrope" at the Théâtre Marigny with himself as Alceste.

As Molière's appointed scourge of the fast set at Louis XIV's court, Huster operates unevenly. He im-

parts the fanatical fury of the would-be reformer with full force, pouring venomous scorn on simpering fops and their giggling ladies.

Then, after his improvement campaign fails, costing him the loss of his companions and his marriage proposal, he gathers scant sympathy for Alceste's downfall. His portrayal is strangely incomplete. Where is the rest of the misanthrope?

The production is fetching, with its decor of a playhouse of the Sun King's era and the accompaniment of period music, while the company has been appropriately selected.

Outstanding is Robert Hirsch's fatuous Oronte, a dandy of lordly manner who dabbles in letters and brings his poetry for Alceste's judgment. Tottering on high heels, his ornate staff atremble in his hand, he listens to the devastating comments in horrified silence, his face twisting this way and that, his lips twitching, as he receives each word of the stinging criticism. Here is a gorgeous example of pantomimic caricature.

"C'est bien" (at the Théâtre La Bruyère) has a splendid quartet of players and the harmony of its ensemble performance must be traced

to the excellent direction by Stéphane Meldegg. The play has been adapted from James Saunders' British original, "Making It Better," a curious tale about a loose London married couple who become entangled with two Czech refugees around the time that Vaclav Havel became the land's leader. As it is devised as a suspense thriller it would be unfair to disclose its secrets. It is recommended as entertainment. Béatrice Agénin, Stéphane Freiss, Maurice Garrel and Jacques Frantz are its clever interpreters.

Ludmila Miksaël and Gérard Desarthe, both distinguished artists of the stage, engage in an amusing tête-à-tête in Jacques Rappaport's pastiche of libertine literature, "Célimène et le Cardinal" (at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin), in which a stern churchman of lofty station, worried about the morals of a rich widow, meets a charming mistress of his youth and seeks to save her from hell and the possible chutes of the Inquisition.

The dialogue has witty sparkle and bite and the session passes most agreeably in the company of the two settled in a handsome drawing-room.

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Property Ordered Forfeited January 24, 1992

Table with columns: Account No., Account Name, Approx. Balance. Lists various bank accounts and their balances, including Bank of New York, Citibank, and Security Pacific National.

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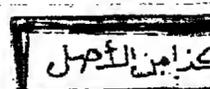
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Innovative thinking from HITACHI

High Storage MRI Scanner HITACHI

MEDIA MARKETS

More Companies Lure Gay Consumers' Dollars

By Georgia Dullea New York Times Service NEW YORK — Christopher Hutzenga's recipe for a perfect Bloody Mary calls for Absolut vodka, a brand that is widely advertised in gay newspapers. He buys underwear with the Calvin Klein label because of what he calls the company's "gay-sensitive" ads in mainstream magazines. He drives a Jaguar, but after reading about a pioneering ad campaign in Australia, halfway around the world from his New Jersey home, he says his next car may be a top-of-the-line Toyota. The ad — which was sponsored by two Australian dealerships, not by Toyota itself — showed two men in their 30s, a pair of Delonians, a picnic basket and a Toyota Seca Ultima, under the headline "The Family Car."

Homosexual couples are an important part of the biggest of the big spenders.

In an era of niche marketing, more companies are reaching out for the gay dollar these days, with varying degrees of openness. Some national advertisers are buying space for the first time in gay publications. Others are looking for ways to subtly acknowledge homosexuals in the mainstream media without alienating heterosexuals. To many marketers, homosexual couples are an important part of the biggest of the big spenders, a category known as dinks (double income, no kids). When ads that speak to gay men and lesbians appear in publications that cater to them, consumers like Mr. Hutzenga demonstrate brand loyalty. A Chicago market-research company, Overlooked Opinions Inc., recently released a demographic survey that found that gay men had an average household income of \$51,325 and lesbians \$45,927, compared with the national average of \$36,520. Drawing on responses from samples of a randomly selected group of 1,000 men and women, the company has developed a profile of gay consumers — their buying habits, brand preferences and life styles.

THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE Overlooked Opinions survey — that homosexuals tend to be more affluent and better educated; about 60 percent have college degrees, compared with 20 percent of the general population — were similar to those in a readership study of eight gay newspapers done in 1988 by Simmons Market Research Bureau in New York.

The demographics add up to a "dream market," said Michael Groat, president of Rivendell Marketing of Plainfield, New Jersey, which sells ads for gay publications. He cited the example of Remy Martin cognac, a longtime advertiser in gay papers, as proof of readers' brand loyalty. "Remy Martin is the No. 5 cognac nationwide," he said, "but among gays it's No. 1." Surveys show that gay people are avid readers, which may be why so many book clubs are among the mainstream marketers buying mailing lists from the Strub Media Group's data base of 300,000 names of gay men and lesbians. "Everybody's going after gay business," said Sean Strub, the owner of the direct-mail company in Rockland County, New York. "This is happening in such a targeted way that no one else would recognize it."

It is also happening in ways that everyone recognizes. For example, a 60-foot-high billboard for a cruise company, now on view in West Hollywood, California, shows two men in bathing suits, with one man's arm around the other. "RSPV Gay Cruises," it reads. "Call Your Travel Agent." And then there is the glossy new catalog that landed in 250,000 mailboxes last fall. Shocking Gray, "the catalog for the other 25 million people," resembles countless others — with offerings like post-modern birdbaths and pet perches. Its 20 pages are filled with photographs of models, but only same-sex couples are shown. "Gays never get that visual affirmation," said Cynthia Cesnais, a founder of the catalog company. "We're bombarded with images of straight couples."

Indicators In U.S. Rise 0.9%

Fed Still Cautious About Recovery

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — More signs appeared Tuesday that the worst is over for the U.S. economy. Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve, said they were tentative at best and that the pace of recovery was "little more than glacial."

The Commerce Department index of leading indicators for January rose 0.9 percent after declining for two months. It was the strongest gain since July, when the economy started climbing out of recession only to lose momentum at the end of the year, an occurrence that is making forecasters more cautious this time.

Seven of the 11 indicators that make up the index advanced, led by higher stock prices and plant and equipment orders. The principal drags were a shorter workweek and declining consumer expectations. The index is the government's principal forecasting gauge of conditions six to nine months ahead, but its record is sufficiently spotty for economists to want to see several months of gains. "It's just bouncing around," said David Wynn of DRI/McGraw Hill, "and you need consistency."

But the financial markets' perception of a strengthening economy pushed up bond interest rates to a yield of 7.95 percent on 30-year U.S. Treasuries. It also sent the dollar sharply up in New York by more than a penny and more than one yen.

Some believe the dollar has definitely turned along with the economy, but Carl Weinberg of High Frequency Economics said the inflow was not being parked in bonds. "The implication is that hot money is flowing into dollars, and we remain on the lookout for a dollar correction back to the levels of two months ago," he said. Another good economic sign was a rise of 12.9 percent in single-family home sales during January, the strongest increase since February 1990. The rise clearly resulted from See DATA, Page 12

EC Budget: A Leisurely Pace

By Charles Goldsmith International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community's far-reaching financial review as it forges toward monetary and political union is taking far longer than expected and is already running into major political difficulties in a number of member states.

Approaching national elections in Britain and Italy, and regional elections in France and Germany, have made politicians cautious to commit themselves to a major new EC spending plan out of fear that voters, sensing higher taxes, will take their revenge at the ballot box.

Germany's growing internal debate over the Community, which followed the summit of EC leaders in the Dutch city of Maastricht in December, also has slowed an ambitious initial timetable for negotiations on a new five-year EC budget.

The 1993-1997 budget, which is designed to fund the sweeping commitments pledged at Maastricht, is considered a pivotal element in the Community's quest for greater union and an enhanced role on the international stage. "It is now a widely shared view that the budget talks will have to go into the British presidency," said a British diplomat, whose country will take over the rotating EC presidency on July 1 from Portugal for six months.

Top EC officials originally had hoped to conclude the budget negotiations at the June summit of Community leaders in Lisbon, and there was widespread talk of a special summit in April to move the process along. That talk has now been abandoned. "A special summit has now or never been abandoned," said an EC diplomat involved in the negotiations. "People have reached a sensible conclusion that an April summit would not be a helpful thing because the debate is not yet far enough down the track."

The regularly scheduled June summit, he said, will likely fill the role previously envisaged for a special April summit, "of clearing out the deadwood and sorting things out for the rest of the negotiations." Germany is in the midst of a profound internal See BUDGET, Page 13

ITT to Sell Off Its Alcatel Stake For \$3.6 Billion

By Roger Cohen New York Times Service

PARIS — ITT Corp., signaling a new willingness to restructure its sprawling interests, agreed Tuesday to sell its 30 percent stake in Alcatel NV, for an estimated \$3.6 billion, to Alcatel Alsthom SA.

Alcatel Alsthom, the French telecommunications, transport and energy conglomerate, already owned 70 percent of the Dutch-based concern that is the world's largest maker of telephone equipment.

Alcatel Alsthom has been steadily expanding its telecommunications interests over the past five years. Under the deal, ITT will be paid in three tranches: \$1 billion when the transaction closes at the end of June, \$766.8 million a year after that, and \$816.6 million in mid-1994.

The balance of the payment will take the form of a 9.1 million shares in Alcatel Alsthom, or a 7 percent stake, which ITT had agreed to hold for a minimum of five years. A statement from the French group said it would propose to the next board meeting that René V. Araskog, the chief executive of ITT, join its board.

Alcatel Alsthom put a slightly lower valuation of \$3.4 billion on the deal, but did not take account of the 6.5 percent interest it has agreed to pay on the two deferred tranches. "It's good for both companies," said Neil Barton, an analyst at Merrill Lynch. "ITT got what looks like a very good price and Alcatel Alsthom gained full control of a sector in which it has aggressive expansion plans."

Shares of the French group gained 148 percent on the news to close at 617 francs (\$111) on the Paris Bourse. ITT stock surged more than \$3 to reach \$70 in early trading in New York, a level not attained since 1968. "This deal signifies a new readiness to be flexible in terms of enhancing value at ITT," said Jim Gallagher, an ITT spokesman. "We are showing that we are prepared to restructure or spin off as-

Sun Hires Soviet Computer Wizard

By John Markoff New York Times Service

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — A Silicon Valley company has hired the Russian scientist who created the supercomputers used by the Soviet space program and nuclear weapons designers. The contract is one of the first examples of an American business tapping the wealth of scientific talent that until recently was dedicated to the Soviet Union's vast military program.

The Russian scientist, Boris A. Babayan, will set up a laboratory in Moscow for Sun Microsystems Inc. that will employ his team of about 50 software and hardware designers. The team's full-time efforts will come at an astonishingly low price for Sun. Its members will be paid a little more than their current salaries of a few hundred dollars a year in American dollars. Top American computer designers sell their services for \$100,000 a year or more, but Sun officials and Mr.

sets to maximize shareholder value.

ITT shares had already climbed sharply over the past week following remarks by Mr. Araskog. Mr. Araskog was quoted as saying that "we want our company to be more exciting to the investment community" and suggesting that a restructuring of the corporation was possible.

ITT, once known as International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., owns a sprawling range of businesses, including Sheraton Hotels, Rayonier forest products and Hartford Insurance.

Prior to the stock's recent surge, the company has been a poor performer, hurt by the recession and a perception of inflexibility in management of the company's assets. Earlier this month, the company reported that 1991 profit was \$6.05 a share, down from \$6.85 in 1990.

While Mr. Araskog's remarks had raised the possibility of a sale, few analysts expected a rapid sale of its European telecommunications interests, especially as so strong a price.

Mr. Barton of Merrill Lynch estimated that ITT was being paid about 17.1 times the projected 1992 earnings of Alcatel NV by the Alcatel Alsthom group. In 1990, when ITT sold a 1 percent stake in Alcatel to the group, the price was 15.1 times 1989 earnings. "ITT got a very good deal, no doubt about it," said Bill Coleman, an analyst at James Capel.

Alcatel Alsthom said the transaction would have no dilutive effect on its earnings per share, which totaled 48.95 francs in 1990. In that year, the group, known for its manufacture of the French high-speed train, had net income of 5.03 billion francs on sales of 144.05 billion francs. The group announced last month that 1991 sales rose 11 percent to 159.9 billion francs, with telecommunications representing 68.5 percent of revenue. Results for the year have not yet been announced, but analysts are predicting earnings of about 53 francs a share.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values. Includes rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Table with columns for Forward Rates. Includes rates for 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits. Includes rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Table with columns for Key Money Rates. Includes rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Table with columns for Asian Dollar Deposits. Includes rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds. Includes rates for various funds.

Table with columns for GOLD. Includes rates for various gold products.

Japan Suspects Bias In Honda Decision

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO — A simmering dispute over Honda automobiles produced in North America flared Tuesday into a battle between the United States and Japan, with Tokyo declaring that it is investigating whether Washington is "discriminating against Japanese interests."

The announcement came a day after the Bush administration ruled that Honda Motor Co. owed millions of dollars in tariffs for Civic automobiles imported to the United States from Canada because they do not contain enough parts made in North America. Canada has concluded just the opposite, that the cars are more than 50 percent American and qualify for duty-free treatment under the U.S.-Canada Free-Trade Agreement.

Honda and the U.S. Customs Service have argued for months over the proper interpretation of "local content," and the Canadian authorities have sided with the automaker. On Tuesday the Japanese government, which until now has stayed out of the dispute, strongly protested the ruling. Some officials suggested that the decision was the result of election-year politics and that the administration is eager to demonstrate that it is being tough with Japanese companies.

Emerging from a meeting of the Japanese cabinet in the morning, the minister of international trade and industry, Koze Watanabe, said that the ruling appeared to constitute "unfair discrimination" against a Japanese company and that an investigation would begin immediately.

The Foreign Ministry, which is usually eager to patch over trade disputes with the United States, sounded a similar theme. "If the new guidelines are interpreted in a way that is discriminatory against Japanese interest or Japanese transplants, we will take appropriate steps," Masamichi Hanabusa, the ministry's chief spokesman, said. He declined to specify what those steps might be.

Since the end of President George Bush's trip to Japan in January, Japanese officials have argued with increasing intensity that Congress, and to a lesser degree the administration, is seeking political retribution against Japanese companies operating in the United States. There was considerable attention, for example, when Attorney General William P. Barr said on television two weeks ago that the administration was considering a change in policy to make the antitrust laws "a much more useful tool" against "cartels overseas that restrict U.S. exports."

Mr. Barr was clearly referring to Japanese keiretsu, the interlocking networks of companies that supply parts, often on an exclusive basis, to Japanese manufacturers. His comments were quickly shot down by other administration officials, and it is not clear that any serious re-evaluation of the antitrust policy is under way. But in Japan, the incident has been used as evidence to slow Japanese success in the American market. Similarly, the Honda dispute, which began as a technical argument over differing interpretations in the United States and Canada of "local content," has grown into a political argument. It has become enmeshed in the continuing arguments over Japanese purchases of American auto parts and the layoffs of thousands of Detroit autoworkers.

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Throughout history, man has sought to safeguard the things he values. It was true in the Middle Ages, when banking institutions emerged to shelter the wealth created by an expanding market economy. It's equally true now. Today, however, safety isn't a matter of having the biggest strongbox or the heaviest padlock. In today's fluid world, safety is tied to prudent policies, a strong balance sheet and a conservative banking philosophy. Those are the very qualities that have made Republic National Bank one of the safest institutions in the world. We're a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., with US\$1.1 billion in total capital. Our asset quality and capital ratios are among the strongest in the industry. And our dedication to protecting depositors' funds is unmatched anywhere. This philosophy has led to solid growth. In the past four years, our group's client assets have increased 400% and now exceed US\$8 billion. So, while much has changed since the Middle Ages, safety is still a depositor's most important concern. And it's still our most important mission.

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA A SAFRA BANK HEAD OFFICE: GENEVA... BRANCHES: LUGANO, MILAN, PARIS, etc.

MARKET DIARY
Dow Hits Record
In Wary Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed for the second straight day Tuesday in cautious trading on buying encouraged by another set of positive economic news, lifting the Dow to another record.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rebounded 7.60 points Monday, added 14.98 points to 3,290.25, topping the record of 3,283.32 set Feb. 26.

Analysts said the key barometer was within easy reach of 3,300, but weak bond prices again kept a lid on the stock market's advance.

Adjusted volume climbed to 200.9 million shares, compared with 180.4 million on Monday.

Stocks ended narrowly mixed on the American Stock Exchange and slightly lower in over-the-counter trading.

Trude Latimer, chief market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross, said the market had not rallied despite another batch of positive economic news because "we have a nervous market."

"It's nervous for two obvious reasons: the direction of interest rates and the direction of the economy," she said. "We see an improvement in one area and weakness in another. The economic improvement is not across the board."

She added that "individual stocks are acting well, but it's very hard to talk about groups. Some groups have had a consolidation, while others have had a modest correction."

Analysts said the market opened firm, encouraged by a better-than-expected January index of leading indicators.

Glaxo Holdings paced the Big Board activity, rising 1/4 to 28 1/4. Bell Manufacturing followed, edging up 1/8 to 7 1/4. GTE was third, slipping 1/8 to 30.

Among some of the blue chips, IBM rose 1/8 to 88 1/4, Philip Morris rose 1/8 to 76 1/4, and Merck dropped 1/8 to 15 1/4.

ITT jumped 3/8 to 69 1/4 after saying it expects to realize an after-tax gain of about \$400 million from the \$3.6 billion sale of its 30 percent stake in Alcatel NV to its joint venture partner, Alcatel Alsthom.

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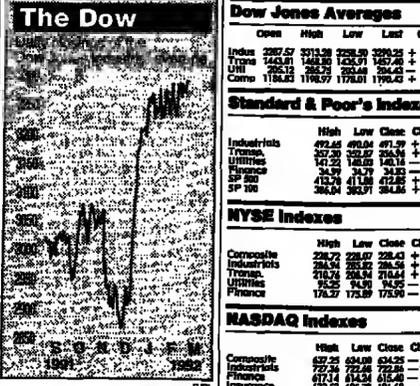


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing various market indices like Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing various market indices like Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing various market indices like Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing various market indices like Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing various market indices like Composite, Industrials, Transp., Utilities, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing various bond indices like 30 Bonds, 10 Utilities, 10 Industrials, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing various market sales data like NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE pre-close, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing various odd-lot trading data like Buy, Sell, Short, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing various NYSE trading data like Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing various Amex trading data like Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing various NASDAQ trading data like Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing various European futures contracts like SUGAR (FOX), COCOA (FOX), COFFEE (FOX), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Metals' showing various metal futures contracts like ALUMINUM (HME), COPPER (COMEX), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Financial' showing various financial futures contracts like 3-MONTH EURO-DOLLAR (LIFFE), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Grains' showing various grain futures contracts like WHEAT (CBOT), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing various livestock futures contracts like CATTLE (CME), PORK BELLS (CME), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Food' showing various food futures contracts like COFFEE (NYMEX), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing various stock index futures contracts like S&P 500 (CME), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing various dividend data like Company, Dividend, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing various U.S. futures contracts like WHEAT (CBOT), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT), etc., with their respective values and changes.

Table titled 'Metals' showing various metal futures contracts like COPPER (COMEX), etc., with their respective values and changes.

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DATA: Faint Signs of Recovery

(Continued from first finance page) The Fed's aggressive December cut in interest rates, and the improvement in the housing market was one of the factors cited by Mr. Greenspan in congressional testimony as "a few hopeful signs" of economic revival.

Once again the chairman spent much of the morning in a witness chair resisting congressional demands to loosen credit and pour a little oil on a small fire, even though he said he was "not certain that what we see at this stage will create a self-sustaining recovery."

He forecast lower inflation and lower long-term interest rates, which the Fed is counting on to stimulate a revival of corporate borrowing to underwrite new investment and to clean up the bloated, high-interest balance sheets inherited by many companies and individuals from the 1980s.

Exports also were a bright spot in the Fed's outlook, but he warned that while cuts in military spending would be a long-term benefit to the U.S. economy by diverting money to investment and education, in the short run they could depress the economy, jobs, and incomes.

Mr. Greenspan again pleaded with Congress not to pass short-term tax legislation to stimulate the economy unless necessary, but that progress seemed to be heading toward a stalemate anyway as President George Bush and Democrats in Congress attempted to position themselves for the election campaign.

In the Senate Finance Committee, hearings were under way on a Senate bill similar to one passed by the House of Representatives that would lower middle-income taxes slightly and pay for them by raising taxes on taxpayers earning more than \$100,000 a year. But Mr. Bush, setting off on an election trip, warned that he would veto the Democratic plan and hold out for his own proposals to lower capital gains taxes and give a tax break to first-time home buyers.

The result of all this posturing, predicted Aubrey Zaffino of A.Z. Economics, is that "no package emerges which is exactly what the economic experts advised in the first place."

Dollar Gains Ground The dollar closed in New York at 1.6575 DM, up from 1.6433 at the close Monday, and at 131.065 yen, up from 129.70, it also rose to 1.5050 Swiss francs from 1.4915 and to \$2.6260 French francs from 5.5975. The British pound fell to \$1.7402 from \$1.7510.

Elf Sale Set for March 13

PARIS — The government will sell 2.3 percent of the oil group Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine on the market on March 13, Pierre Bérégovoy, the economics and finance minister, said Tuesday.

The planned partial privatization had been delayed because of poor conditions on the stock market last year. The Paris Bourse has gained 12.35 percent since the start of the year.

The sale of 5.78 million Elf shares by ERAP, the state holding company controlling France's leading oil group, had originally been planned for Dec. 11.

Orders for shares will be taken March 10-12. A portion of the shares will be made available on the international market.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing various international stock market indices like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Madrid, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Markets Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Monday and Tuesday for a holiday.

Singapore

Table titled 'Singapore' showing various market data like S&P 500, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Stockholm

Table titled 'Stockholm' showing various market data like S&P 500, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Toronto

Table titled 'Toronto' showing various market data like S&P 500, etc., with their respective values and changes.

Zurich

Table titled 'Zurich' showing various market data like S&P 500, etc., with their respective values and changes.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Chrysler Forms Electric Car Venture
LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Chrysler Corp. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. on Tuesday set up a multimillion dollar joint venture to develop a new propulsion system for electric cars.

BankAmerica to Spin Off Branches
NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — BankAmerica agreed to divest itself of \$2.4 billion in deposits and spin off 49 branches in Arizona to win state approval for its merger with Security Pacific, an official in the Arizona attorney general's office said Tuesday.

Bertelsmann Acquires N.Y. Building
GUTERSLOH, Germany (Reuters) — German publishing group Bertelsmann AG said on Tuesday it had bought a 44-story office tower in central Manhattan for \$119 million, less than half what it cost to construct the building.

Texaco Restarts Kuwait-Zone Wells
WHITE PLAINS, New York (UPI) — One year after the end of the Gulf War, Texaco Inc. said Tuesday it had resumed oil production at the company's facilities in the Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

TWA Operating Loss Grew in '91
WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — Trans World Airlines Inc. said Tuesday it posted a 1991 loss from operations of \$353.5 million, more than double the year-earlier loss of \$162.3 million.

AT&T Automation to Cut 6,000 Jobs
BASKING RIDGE, New Jersey (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said it would cut as many as 6,000 jobs and close 31 offices after it deploys its voice-recognition technology for long-distance calling in 1994.

U.S. FUTURES
Season Season Open High Low Close Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)
1992 1991
Mar 1518 1518 1518 1518 1518 0.00

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing various U.S. futures contracts like WHEAT (CBOT), SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT), etc., with their respective values and changes.

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Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' showing various commodity index futures contracts like S&P 500 (CME), etc., with their respective values and changes.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Microsoft	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Apple	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Oracle	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Sun	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Novell	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Lotus	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Intuit	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Visa	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
MasterCard	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Amex	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Discover	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Bank of America	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
JPMorgan	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
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Bank of Lesotho	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Bank of Swaziland	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Bank of Namibia	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8

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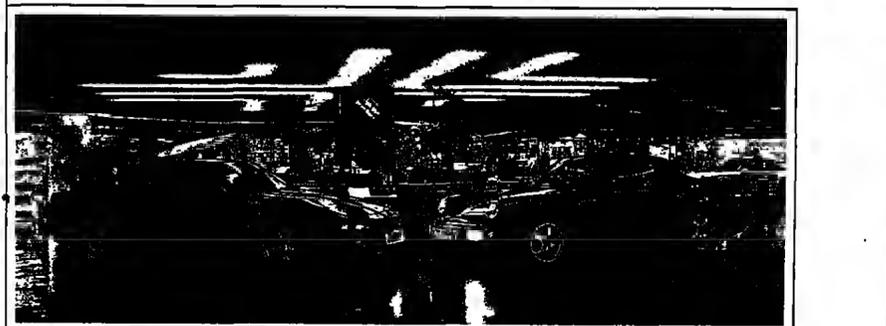
Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
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Bank of America	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8
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Bank of Namibia	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/8	115 1/4	+1/8

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MR. HARRY HUNTER (Ticket No. 89380) of Cleveland, England, winner of BMW 850i who travelled Emirates, Dubai/London on 3th February 1992.

MR. GORDON TUCKER (Ticket No. 91403) of Devon, United Kingdom, winner of BMW 750 iL who travelled Royal Brunei, Dubai/London on 19th February 1992.

MR. HASSAN ABDULLA AL-OBAYDLY (Ticket No. 90870) of Doha, Qatar, winner of PORSCHE 911 Carrera 2 who travelled Gulf Air Dubai/Doha on 10th February 1992.

MR. DINESH DHAMLA (Ticket No. 92566) of London, United Kingdom, winner of Mercedes Benz 500 SEL who travelled Royal Nepal, Dubai/Kathmandu on 15th February 1992.

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SPORTS KIWIS UNBEATEN

New Zealand Pulls Away By Thrashing Zimbabwe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NAPIER, New Zealand — New Zealand scored an emphatic 48-run victory over Zimbabwe in a match almost derailed by rain Tuesday, increasing its lead in the World Cup cricket standings.

Captain Martin Crowe and Andrew Jones thrashed Zimbabwe's bowlers as the Kiwis, who have won all four of their games, scored a speedy 162 for three from 20.5 overs in an innings interrupted three times by rain.

Zimbabwe then was set a target of 154 to win in 18 overs — the

maximum number of overs possible in the time left — but struggled to 105 for seven against impressive New Zealand bowling.

Zimbabwe lost its fourth straight and is out of semifinal contention.

Gavin Larsen and Chris Harris each took three wickets for the Kiwis, who now are almost certain of a spot in the semifinals of the nine-nation tournament.

Crowe and Jones set up the victory by sharing a 127-run third wicket, during which they got 110 runs in just 9.1 overs.

Crowe reached his half-century

in just 30 balls. He and Jones scored 15 fours and two sixes before Andy Waller made an athletic catch at the boundary to dismiss Jones for 57.

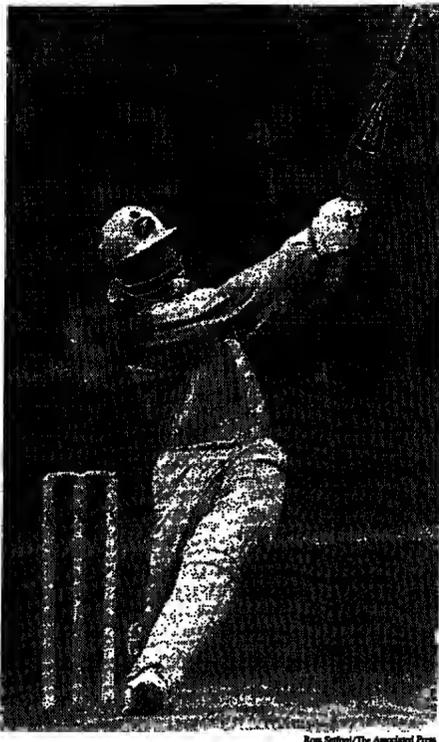
Crowe was unbeaten on 74 when the innings was closed.

The start of play was delayed for 75 minutes after a heavy drizzle settled over McLean Park, and the match was first reduced to 43 overs and then to 35.

India and Pakistan were to play at the Sydney Cricket Ground in the only match scheduled for Wednesday, while on Thursday in Sydney defending champion Australia, which has won one match and lost two, will face England, which has two victories and a no-result. South Africa and the West Indies, teams that have never met in international competition, will play in Christchurch.

India will promote Ajay Jadhava from the middle order to make his debut as an opener instead of Ravi Shastri. Shastri, 29, the all-rounder whose 25 off 70 balls in Sunday's one-run loss to Australia sparked demonstrations in his home city of Bombay, was omitted from the team announced Tuesday.

The English team said batsman Allan Lamb and all-rounder Chris Lewis were likely to miss the match against Australia. Lamb has aggravated a hamstring injury, while Lewis has a strained muscle in his side.



Martin Crowe was unbeaten on 74 when the innings was closed.

Time of Trial for Both Europe And Returning English Clubs

LONDON — Ash Wednesday brings a harsh reawakening of European soccer. I doubt that any of the 36 winter hibernations of the Cup Champions' Cup has so distorted the simple ideal of playing sport together.

Who is playing whom? For what purpose and what reward? And in what degree of safety or even desire to have the matches at all?

Soccer's long history of crossing borders affords it no immunity to Eastern Europe's travails. It may actually have been easier crossing the Iron Curtain than it will be to sustain sporting links now. For without state priority and support, such former champions as Dynamo Kiev and Steaua Bucharest must compete for income in collapsing economies.

This at a time when the Champions' Cup has abandoned the single-elimination format to run a quasi-league intended to enrich the rich and help television entrepreneurs force fans to buy licenses. Much has gone awry. No Milan, no Juventus, no Marseille, no Bayern Munich. Instead, the "premier" competition is swash with former Eastern bloc teams whose followers might have one foot in the trenches or be more concerned with queuing for food than for pricey stadium seats.

Dynamo Kiev versus Barcelona sums up Wednesday's fare. Not long ago Kiev was effectively the Soviet Union team. The club pioneered professionalism and found ways of keeping dollars from sales of a star or two per season. Now, its national players have all defected to richer pastures. Fresh faced juniors wear Kiev's new blue and white shirts, and no one quite knows if they represent the Commonwealth of Independent States, or the breakaway Ukraine.

Last Friday, Kiev kicked off a new Ukrainian Cup with a 1-1 tie against Socha Striv. Just 935 people huddled together in the 103,000-capacity Republic Stadium. On Wednesday, the same Kiev players meet FC Barcelona, champions of Spain and champions of Catalan autonomy. The latter brings in immense crowds generating up to \$2 million for home games.

Kiev wonders whether it dare charge fans to cheer the team. "I have suggested we let the fans in free," said the general manager, Mikhail Osbenkov. "Osbenkov creates a different set of priorities." Osbenkov recently returned from 14 months in the United Arab Emirates, so he knows about market forces. His coaches push kids into men's shoes and try to persuade them that Johan Cruyff's Barcelona stars are no better.

Can we even guess the thoughts of a Ukrainian youth preparing to stop Hristo Stoichkov from scoring for Barcelona? Stoichkov was once a Bulgarian misfit, binned for life because of his temper, and I bet no Kiev player envied him then.

MEANWHILE, Sparta Prague, having antagonized its fans by increasing ticket prices from the equivalent of 50 cents to \$1.36, journeys to Lisbon's magnificent Stadium of Light without the 12 Czech national team players who left after the 1990

World Cup. The replacements meet a Benfica attack led by a Brazilian, Isaias, and a Russian, Sergei Loran.

And Red Star Belgrade, champion of Yugoslavia, Europe and the world, might actually prefer the guaranteed hostility of 50,000 Panathinaikos fans in Athens to the apathy of its November "home" match against Anderlecht.

The fighting in Yugoslavia diverted the match to Budapest, where 2,000 watched. Yet Red Star, which will lose such gifted players as Dejan Savicevic and Darko Pancev to Italy this summer, appears to have rediscovered pride and purpose and the players promise they will attempt to end this 12 uncertain months as they began it, as champions.

Such dilemmas, as well as the self-inflicted dulling of cup-tie essence, clouds the Champions' Cup.

A pity, because the UEFA Cup and the Cup Winners' Cup still buzz with the excitement of each round producing winners or losers. Moreover, each now faces a moment of truth on the re-entry of English clubs.

Last year, Manchester United led the way back by winning the Cup Winners' Cup against Barcelona in Rotterdam, a final free of boogymen. By police vigilance and closed circuit camera surveillance costing \$11 million a season, England curbed if not cured the curse. But Wednesday brings examination abroad.

Liverpool, the former champion whose losses caused the deaths of 39 mostly Italian spectators at Highbury in 1985, journeys to Italy for the first time since. It plays Genoa, Italy's oldest club, founded by British expatriates 99 years ago, in the UEFA Cup.

Genoa had waited a lifetime for European competition, waited and bitterly envied its rival Sampdoria bringing home European trophies. Genoa's hoodlums stoned Sampdoria celebrants, hoodlums that today are more prevalent in Italy than in England.

ALAS, England's shame was re-emphasized Saturday by the first pitch invasion for three years. Birmingham City of the third division was the victim. The idiotic fanatics swarmed across the turf after a tying goal late in the match, attacked the referee and opposing fans and left one Stoke City supporter needing emergency surgery to save an eye.

The English Football Association promises draconian action, as it must be seen to do if England hopes to play host to the 1996 European Championship. But that will not make the Carabini less likely to take pre-emptive action at a hint of trouble in Genoa.

Nor will the Dutch police be slow to act when Tottenham Hotspurs reach the port of Rotterdam to face Feyenoord, also Wednesday.

Spirits are taking 2,000 supporters, each a season ticket holder or an approved club member. Club stewards will accompany them, and ensure they arrive close to kickoff, having watched videos of how to behave.

Dutch and English police, both sadly rehearsed in riot control, have planned a military style operation. The match has intriguing and vital prospects, but I have no space to analyze them.

Why? Because I must forewarn you that the last two visits Spurs made to Feyenoord finished with 52 serious casualties in 1974 and 42 in 1983. The largest lout looms larger than the prospect of cup glory.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Rubin, Latest U.S. Tennis Prodigy, Rallies to Defeat Zvereva in 3 Sets

BOCA RATON, Florida — Chanda Rubin, the latest American teenage tennis prodigy, upset 11th-seeded Natalia Zvereva of Russia in the first round of the Virginia Slims of Florida tournament.

Rubin, 16, roared back to overpower the 27th-ranked Zvereva, 1-6, 6-4, 6-0, on Monday.

"She was a bit shy in the first set," Zvereva said. "But then she started to play attacking tennis. I couldn't put up with her power."

The 94th-ranked Rubin, a Louisiana who turned professional at the U.S. Open last September, broke Zvereva in the first and fifth games of the second set. By the third set, Rubin was firmly in charge as she dropped a total of five points off her serve.

Rubin said the victory was worth missing annual Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans. "Mardi Gras is a parade, party, crowds and drinking," she said with a smile. "But it's not life or death to be there. It happens every year."

Unranked Nationally, St. John's Zeroes In on Big East Title

NEW YORK — St. John's is out of the rankings but in the Big East Conference champion's seat.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

On the same day the Redmen dropped out of the top 25 in The Associated Press college basketball poll, after a loss to Notre Dame, they beat No. 17 Georgetown, 65-49, in Madison Square Garden in New York, clinching at least a tie for their first conference title since 1986.

Three Big East teams are ranked, but St. John's has won eight consecutive conference games.

The Redmen's last Big East loss was Jan. 29, at Georgetown, giving them a 4-5 league mark at the time.

"Nearly every team has a time in the season when it struggles," said Malik Sealy, a forward who led St. John's Monday night with 21 points. "Fortunately for us, our struggles came early. We were rock bottom, but we got up from there."

"I knew we could come back," said the coach, Lou Carnesecca,

Books

HONORABLE TREACHERY: A History of U.S. Intelligence, Espionage, and Covert Action from the American Revolution to the CIA

By G. J. A. O'Toole. 591 pages. \$29.95. The Atlantic Monthly Press, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Byron Farwell

JULIA CHILD was a U.S. spy in China? The records are still sealed, but it appears doubtful that she was cooking chow mein while employed at the OSS office in Chungking during World War II. She is but one of many unlikely people whom G. J. A. O'Toole names in this splendidly written, impeccably researched, and fascinating history of American involvement in the black arts.

Some of the characters may be well known, but the story of the first U.S. covert operation, performed by William Eaton, is probably unfamiliar to most. A Barbary Coast pirate named Yusuf Karamanli was holding American seamen — including 307 naval officers and men — as slaves and demanding an enormous ransom. Eaton, with his government's blessing, formed a mercenary army in Egypt, marched it across the desert and captured one of Karamanli's chief ports and prepared to replace the

Best Sellers

Rank	Title	Author
1	RISING SUN	Michael Crichton
2	THE ROAD TO OMAHA	Robert Ludlum
3	HIDEAWAY	Dean R. Koontz
4	SCARLETT	Alexandra Ripley
5	BYGONES	LaVelle Spencer
6	VOX	Nicholas...
7	DISNEY'S BEAUTY AND THE BEAST	
8	FUGITIVE NIGHTS	Joseph...
9	NEEDFUL THINGS	Stephen King
10	NO GREATER LOVE	Danielle Steel
11	PRIVATE EYES	Jonathan K...
12	LIVE OF FIRE	W.E.B. Dubois

Best Sellers

Rank	Title	Author
13	GUARDIAN ANGEL	Sara Paretsky
14	THE SUM OF ALL FEARS	Tom Clancy
15	MENALLY'S SECRET	Lawrence Sanders

Books

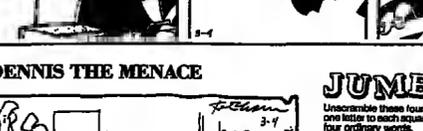
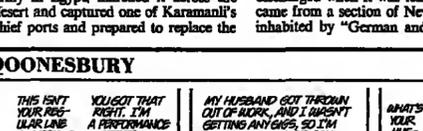
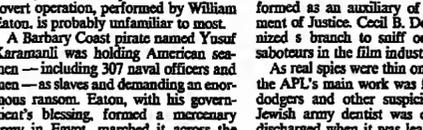
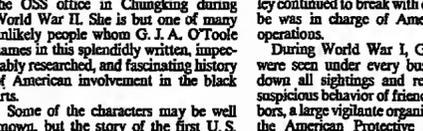
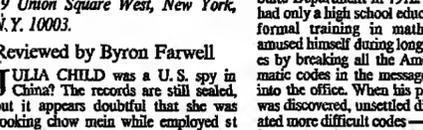
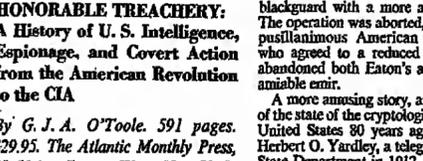
Jews. A woman stenographer in the Navy Department who tried to organize her female co-workers to press for equal pay was investigated and dismissed.

Between the world war intelligence activity languished, but Soviet intelligence improved and its many successes in World War II proved its worth. According to O'Toole, the Battle of Midway was won because Admiral Nimitz knew exactly

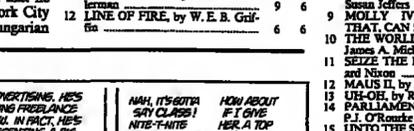
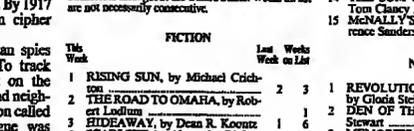
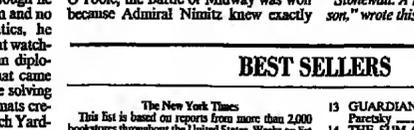
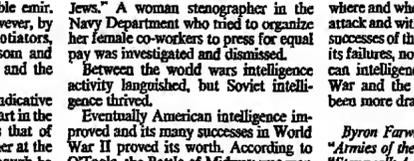
where and when the Japanese planned to attack and with what forces. The postwar successes of the CIA have been fewer and its failures, notably the failure of American intelligence to predict the Korean War and the Bay of Pigs fiasco, have been more dramatic.

Byron Farwell, whose latest books are "Armies of the Red" and the forthcoming "Stonewall: A Biography of Thomas Jackson," wrote this for The Washington Post.

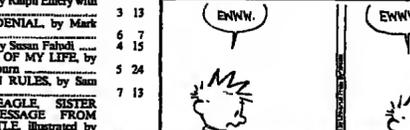
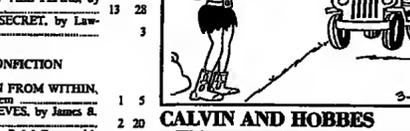
Cartoons



Cartoons



Cartoons



Cartoons



SPORTS COSTLY DIAMONDS

Bang for the Bucks: Cubs' Sandberg Outdoes the \$6 Million Man

Thomas Tops List of Baseball's Bargains

New York Times Service
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Based on a combination of his performance and his salary, Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox was the biggest bargain in baseball last season.

Thomas, playing his first full season in the major leagues, provided the most production for the least pay, posting a production for getting on base with power, production while earning only \$10,000.

Using a formula that combines on-base percentage, slugging percentage and salary, Thomas emerges with a dollars-per-production point rating of 119 — the lower rating the better. That put him well below the ratings of players who earned millions more than the White Sox first baseman.

By comparison, Darryl Strawberry of Los Angeles, the highest-paid player of 1991 at \$3.8 million, had a rating of 4,460, putting him at No. 175 out of the 181 players who had 400 or more plate appearances last season.

Don Mattingly of the New York Yankees, who earned \$3.42 million, had a rating of 4,666 and ranked 179th, third from the bottom.

The rating is computed by adding the two percentages, on-base and slugging, and, after eliminating the decimal point for simplicity's sake, dividing the total into a player's salary.

Thomas, whose outstanding performance last year has prompted a contract dispute, had a .453 on-base percentage, highest in the majors, and a .553 slugging percentage, the fourth highest. That gave him a combined 1,006, the only total in four figures. The only player whose contract was not renegotiated last year was Denny Tartabull, then of Kansas City, now with the Yankees, whose total was 590. Next was Cal Ripken Jr. of Baltimore at 940.

Tartabull and Ripken, however, ranked significantly lower because of their high salaries. A huge salary makes it hard even for players who had productive seasons to place high in the ranking.

Owners who pay them and fans who shake their heads at the salaries always wonder whether players are worth what they are paid. Back in the stone age of the million-dollar salaries, during an exhibition game in 1975, two elderly men in



Ryne Sandberg and his wife, Cindy, could smile after he signed a contract extension paying \$28.4 million for four additional years.

to some degree it's a reflection of that, but the one thing you have to factor in there is that players fall into different service categories.

"Yes, Frank Thomas, who has had good production as a young player and is making a lower salary, gives you more production per dollar. That's obviously part of it. But the numbers are going to change because the contracts are ever changing."

"Even now, Frank Thomas may be giving more production per dollar, but how do you compare that with a Will Clark, who's making a lot more money? It's going to be skewed because the leaders are going to be primarily the young zero-to-three-year players who are producing a lot and haven't had the benefit of arbitration and the great escalation."

Joe McIlwaine of San Diego greeted a description of the system with a mixed view.

"It's nice to look at it, but we general managers feel we're being judged with things," he said. "It's not for me, but it would interest the people paying the money. It would be of more interest to the owners."

When you look at a survey like that, there's something to be said for it."

Relative value, based on the ratings, can be seen clearly from two players who were instrumental in the Minnesota Twins' success last season.

Shane Mack and Chili Davis had the same combined total of on-base and slugging percentages, a laudable .892, ninth best in the majors.

Mack, however, had a \$270,000 salary and Davis a \$2 million one. That translates to a 303 rating for Mack and a 2,242 rating for Davis, meaning the Twins paid \$303 per production point for Mack and \$2,242 per production point for Davis.

The Twins were happy with both players, and they were delighted to get the production Davis provided, even for \$2 million, but Mack nevertheless was the better bargain.

The ratings do not always work so perfectly. Going strictly by the ratings, Terry Shumpert of Kansas City (182) would appear to be a bigger bargain than Clark of San Francisco (4,218). But Clark had the eighth highest combined per-

Score in Last-Minute Talks: Record \$7.1 Million a Year

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — Ryne Sandberg has prevailed over Bobby Bonilla from playing even a game as major league baseball's highest-paid player.

Bonilla has a contract with the New York Mets that will pay him \$29 million over the next five years, but Sandberg and the Chicago Cubs reached agreement Monday on a contract extension that guarantees the perennial All-Star second baseman \$28.4 million for four additional years.

Sandberg has one year remaining on his existing three-year contract at an annual \$2.1 million.

The new contract's annual average of \$7.1 million exceeds Bonilla's average annual value of \$5.8 million by more than 20 percent, and means that baseball's salary structure leapfrogged over the anticipated \$6 million man.

Neither the Cubs nor Sandberg's agent, Jim Turner, disclosed details of their agreement, but a lawyer familiar with the deal provided the total and said that it included a large signing bonus to be paid in December, salaries for 1993 through 1996, a buyout if the Cubs don't exercise their option for 1997 and \$2 million from a personal-services contract to be paid in the four years after he retires.

The contract also includes enhanced bonus provisions tying payments for Sandberg's finish in most-valuable-player voting to Gold Glove and Silver Slugger awards. Those bonuses could amount to more than \$1 million over the life of the contract.

The deal nearly did not come off. In fact, talks between Sandberg's representatives and Cub officials, led by Stanton Cook, the club's chairman, broke off late Sunday night in Mesa, Arizona, "for good," Turner said.

Sandberg, who has had a personal policy about the proper time for negotiations, had said he would not negotiate after midnight Sunday. If he did not have a deal by that time, he would finish his existing contract and become a free agent next November.

But shortly after midnight, Turner relented, Sandberg went to see Cook. Their visit prompted subsequent conversations between the chairman and the agent, who

scored for the last time at 2:15 A.M. Turner said he talked with Sandberg at 6 A.M., and two hours later, the two sides gathered in Turner's hotel room.

Through the next three and a half hours, they exchanged perhaps half a dozen proposals. Finally, at 11:30 A.M., they agreed.

"Somebody will pass him up soon, but we don't care," Turner said by telephone. "We've accomplished everything we wanted to and put him where he belongs. He belongs with the Chicago Cubs. People should play their careers with one team."

Sandberg, 32, has spent all but 34 days of his career of 10 years and 34 days with the Cubs, who acquired him from the Philadelphia Phillies before the 1982 season.

He has played in eight All-Star Games, starting in seven, and he has won nine Gold Gloves as the National League's best-fielding second baseman, and six Silver Slugger awards as the best-hitting second baseman.

Sandberg has been a better hitter the last three seasons than earlier in his career.

After hitting more than 19 home runs only once (26) in his first seven seasons and driving in no more than 84 runs in his first eight, he has 30, 40 and 26 home runs the last three years and has driven in 100 runs each of the last two. He has also batted a combined .295 for the last three years.

Defensively, he has a remarkable string going. He has not made a throwing error since July 4, 1990, compiling 740 assists in 232 games in that stretch. Last season he committed a career-low four errors.

Despite his consistently outstanding play, Sandberg's salary has not measured up to other players of his talents.

From 1984 through 1989, he played under a contract calling for salaries totaling \$3.97 million, or an average of \$661,667 a year.

He is entering the last year of a three-year contract worth \$6.3 million. His \$2.1 million salary this year is tied for 160th in the ranking of 1992 salaries.

Clemens Shows and Tells
 Roger Clemens, the three-time Cy Young Award winner who for more than a week and without a word had not shown up in Winter Haven, Florida, arrived Monday at the Boston Red Sox training camp, The Associated Press reported.

He told the awaiting Boston reporters, with whom he's feuded over the last few years, that he had been "doing what I needed to get ready to pitch down here." He had stayed home for two weeks, he said, so that "I didn't have to do what I'm doing with you all right now."

In Fort Myers, Florida, Scott Erickson and the Minnesota Twins agreed to a one-year contract for \$425,000.

Erickson was 20-8 last season and finished second to Clemens in voting for the AL Cy Young Award. He made \$143,500 in 1991 when the 24-year-old right-hander put together a 12-game winning streak that lifted his record to 12-2. But arm problems slowed him in the second half of the season.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	35	23	.603
Boston	32	26	.552
Atlanta	27	31	.467
New Jersey	27	31	.467
Philadelphia	27	31	.467
Washington	18	40	.310
Orlando	15	43	.259

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Pacific Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
Golden State	39	17	.694
Portland	38	18	.682
Phoenix	37	22	.625
San Antonio	36	24	.600
Houston	32	32	.500
Denver	30	32	.484
Dallas	17	46	.266
Minnesota	16	45	.259

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit	97	88
Illinois	110	94
San Antonio	101	94
Washington	101	94
Phoenix	101	94
San Antonio	101	94
Washington	101	94
Phoenix	101	94

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EAST			
Team	W	L	T
Montreal	27	17	3
Quebec	26	18	3
Ottawa	25	19	3
Toronto	24	20	3
Philadelphia	23	21	3
Pittsburgh	22	22	3
Washington	21	23	3
Carolina	20	24	3
Florida	19	25	3
Atlanta	18	26	3
Buffalo	17	27	3
Calgary	16	28	3
Edmonton	15	29	3
Los Angeles	14	30	3
San Jose	13	31	3
Chicago	12	32	3
St. Louis	11	33	3
Minnesota	10	34	3
Winnipeg	9	35	3
Colorado	8	36	3
Utah	7	37	3
San Diego	6	38	3
Phoenix	5	39	3
Los Angeles	4	40	3
San Jose	3	41	3
Chicago	2	42	3
St. Louis	1	43	3
Minnesota	0	44	3

CRICKET

World Cup

Team	W	L	T
New Zealand	10	0	0
West Indies	7	1	0
South Africa	6	1	0
India	5	1	0
Pakistan	4	1	0
Sri Lanka	3	1	0
England	2	1	0
Australia	1	1	0
Zimbabwe	0	1	0

SOCCER

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Israel 2, Cyprus 1

BASEBALL

BALTIMORE—Aired pitcher Alan Apley from N.Y. Yankees for his first major league appearance in his second start, pitched a complete game to beat the Toronto Blue Jays 3-0.

BOSTON—Someday Tim Lincecum, shortstop, Peter Haw, pitcher, and Jeff McInnis, outfielder, in 1-year contracts.

CALIFORNIA—Agreed to terms with Scott Lewis and Tim Lincecum, pitchers; Ron Taylor, catcher; Bobby Rose and Gary Donnelly, infielders; and Jim Edwards, outfielder, in 1-year contracts.

DETROIT—Agreed to terms with Scott Lewis and Tim Lincecum, pitchers; Ron Taylor, catcher; Bobby Rose and Gary Donnelly, infielders; and Jim Edwards, outfielder, in 1-year contracts.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Scott Lewis and Tim Lincecum, pitchers; Ron Taylor, catcher; Bobby Rose and Gary Donnelly, infielders; and Jim Edwards, outfielder, in 1-year contracts.

Nail Resets Mark, Biondi Qualifies and Spitz Quits

By Christine Brennan
 Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS—Anita Nail, the high school sophomore from Towson, Maryland, who became the second U.S. woman in as many days to set a world record at the U.S. Olympic trials, did it again while the second oldest swimmer here saw his dream come true eight years after he last made an Olympic team.

Nail, who will turn 16 on July 21, four days before the start of the Barcelona Games, became the youngest swimmer to make the 1992 U.S. Olympic team when she broke what is believed to be a steroid-aided East German record in the 200-meter breaststroke in the morning preliminaries, just as 15-year-old Jenny Thompson did Sunday in the 100-meter freestyle.

But eight hours later, Nail broke the breaststroke record again. She swam the morning heat in 2 minutes, 25.92 seconds to top Silke Hörner's mark of 2:26.71, set at the 1988 Olympics, then bettered that, at 2:25.35, in Monday night's final.

"I'm a little surprised," said Nail. "My dream always was to make the Olympic team. I really didn't have any concept of what I'd have to do to do it."

Then Pablo Morales, one of the most popular U.S. swimmers in recent memory, turned another stirring performance, beating a very strong field in the 100-meter butterfly to qualify for his second Olympic team.

A 1984 gold and silver medalist in Los Angeles, Morales failed to make the '88 Olympic team but went to law school at Cornell University. But after two years he began to entertain thoughts of making one more run at the Olympics.

Monday night, he swam slower than he did in 1988, when he missed the team, and far off the world record he still holds in the 100 butterfly, but this time he did win a spot on the team.

America's two big swimming stars in 1988, Janet Evans and Matt Biondi, failed to qualify Monday.

Evans, who won three gold medals in Seoul, was seventh in the 200-meter freestyle, but was competing in the 400 freestyle Tuesday and the 800 freestyle Wednesday.

She holds the world record in those events and was the fastest qualifier early Wednesday for the final of the 400 freestyle.

Biondi, who won five gold medals, a silver and a bronze in 1988, was sixth in the 100 butterfly. He

also is entered in the 50 and 100 freestyles.

He advanced to Wednesday night's final in the 100 freestyle as fastest qualifier in the five preliminary heats.

Mark Spitz, the U.S. swimmer who won seven golds at the 1972 Olympics, said in Beverly Hills, California, that he has given up his year-long comeback bid.

Now 42, Spitz missed the qualifying time for the trials by three seconds and never made it to Indianapolis.

"The arduous training involved is not worth whatever small financial rewards there are in swimming," he said.

POWELL WINS SULLIVAN

Mike Powell, who broke Bob Beamon's 23-year-old world record in the long jump, won the Sullivan Award on Monday night as the top U.S. amateur athlete for 1991. The Associated Press reported.

Powell, 28, finished first among 10 finalists. The Amateur Athletic Union, which in 1930 created the award in recognition of its founder, James E. Sullivan, does not announce vote totals.

ACROSS

- 1 Does gros point 5 — Flow (W.V.)
- 11 Naval base
- 16 Jewish month
- 16 Precinct
- 18 Circle dances
- 18 Pen name of writer Visuddi
- 17 Kind of mirror
- 19 Breathless
- 20 Loser to Dwight
- 21 Exit user
- 22 Wartime sea hazard
- 23 Diminutive brook
- 25 Long, scaleless tropical fish
- 27 Flu-season necessity
- 28 Unconventional in the 60's
- 30 Albanian money
- 31 Pedal decade
- 34 Rodeo appearance
- 35 — de France
- 39 Sire of five top race horses
- 41 Faucet
- 42 City NW of Jerusalem
- 44 Epithet for a Sikh deity
- 45 Fatal ending
- 46 Pak. neighbor
- 48 End-all compenone
- 51 Inflatable ocean denizen
- 58 String-section mezzos
- 59 — now (to date)
- 61 Husband of Pocahontas
- 62 Starist Shankar
- 63 Polynesian garb
- 65 Cyme recta
- 66 He fought Basil in "Robin Hood"
- 67 — first ...
- 68 "Book of Nonsense" author
- 69 Ragwort
- 70 Foolish ending
- 3 Popular
- 4 Pacific shrubs
- 5 — sells ...
- 6 D.C. group
- 7 Ancient Greek city
- 8 Eucharistic plate
- 9 Hindu retreat
- 10 Tree-lined promenade
- 11 Herd stray
- 12 Harmonious
- 13 Star in Orion
- 14 Prevaricates
- 24 Skirt for Makarova
- 26 Tonic nut
- 28 Klamath weed
- 30 — Abner
- 22 B.P.O.E. man
- 33 Bacon unit
- 35 Renoir randering
- 36 Flavoring bark
- 43 More uninged
- 47 Sandra Dee role
- 49 Affections
- 50 Pay a visit
- 51 Word of mouth
- 52 Ruston
- 53 Ruston part
- 54 Saw of a sawfish
- 55 Writer Lafcadio
- 57 Tartan patterns
- 60 U.K. awards
- 64 Cunning

Solution to Puzzle of March 3

PALM	TEARS	AGES
OLEO	AARON	DOLL
GOLF	BROKE	HIVE
OUTSELL	EVENED	
NESTS	ERGS	
REDEEM		
AROUSE	AMIR	YEA
RIFT	MOSES	EWER
NEO	AIDE	COBALT
RAFTER	ABYSS	
RARA	ASSET	
BEWARE	AVENGES	
AGAR	GOTHEROUTE	
SALA	GLAIR	SLAT
ELKS	SERBS	ELLS

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AUSTRALIA	001-800-1111	BRAZIL	001-800-1111	CUBA	001-800-1111	FRANCE	001-800-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-1111	HONGKONG	001-800-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-1111	PHILIPPINES	001-800-1111	THAILAND	001-800-1111
CANADA	1-800-272-2881	CHINA	001-800-1111	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	001-800-1111	GERMANY	001-800-1111	HONGKONG	001-800-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-1111	JAPAN	001-800-1111	SAUDI ARABIA	001-800-1111	TURKEY	001-800-1111
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